THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.
The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on hand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 31
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 29

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.51	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	10.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	9.00	12.00	18.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	$15.00	$25.00	$30.00	$50.00	$100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—G. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A NEW, CLEAN AND CONCISE—
Universal History
Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. MCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. ☞Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76.-1y. S & W

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-1f D & W

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'75

N. C. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 5, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-A-T-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
CMembers of the United States Law Association. cllections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y,

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached.
October 8, '75-1f

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct 1, '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	2'00,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,925,000

March 26, '77—y

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARD SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
tf.
AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. K. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 922 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
922 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil colors, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October J w & Co

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby notified against purchasing or negotiating for a note now held by Margaret Scott given by J. S. Scott and E. L. Scott in favor of Andrew Scott, dated March 26th, 1876, for $50.00, as there was no consideration for the same.
J. S. SCOTT.
July 27, '77-3w*

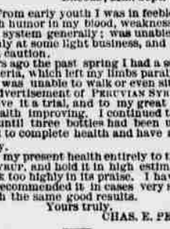
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Dyspepsia and Debility
Almost invariably yield to the
TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS
—OF THE—
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
—OR—
Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron.

Read the Following:
WEST FAIRLEE, VT., Jan. 11, 1871.
Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 120 to 135 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your PERUVIAN SYRUP. I earnestly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.
Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
From a Merchant.
NORTH SEARSMONT, ME., Sept. 9, 1870.
Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 126½. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together.
My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.
Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
Restored to Complete Health.
BROOKS, ME., Sept. 7, 1870.
Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to do much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.
Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.
I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.
Yours truly,
CHAS. E. PEARCY,
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. aug.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Valuable Real Estate!
The subscriber will offer for sale at his residence in Mifflin township on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1877
at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate to-wit:
All that piece or parcel of ground situate in Mifflin township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of Christian Lutz, thence along line of said land north 76 7-8 degrees east 147 perches to stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 12 5-8 degrees west 36 6-10 perches to a stone thence by land of same south 77 degrees west 66 and 8-10 perches to a stone, thence north 17 degrees west 1 4-10 perches to a stone, thence north 87½ degrees west 64 8-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Samuel Schmoyer 12½ degrees east 54 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 39 ACRES and 54 perches strict measure, on which is erected a New Plank House. There two are good springs of water on the premises.
Also, one other tract in same township bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone corner of land of John Wolf thence north 50 5-8 degrees east 14 4-10 perches to a chestnut oak, thence north 83 degrees east 57 8-10 degrees to a stone, thence by land of Philip Hetler and Stephen Hetler south 14½ degrees east 174 perches to a stone, thence by land of George Swank, south 76 degrees west 22 9-10 perches to a stone, thence north 18½ degrees west 90 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 90 perches to a stone, thence by land of John Mower north 13½ degrees west 41 perches to a stone, thence south 76 degrees west 30 7-10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Peter Hetler north 13 degrees west 114 8-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 65 ACRES and 100 perches strict measure, on which are erected a Frame House, bank barn and out-buildings. There is a good well of water at the door. Possession given in the Fall or next Spring as may be agreed upon.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the amount to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-half less the ten per cent. when possession is given, and the balance in one year from April 1, 1878.
ISAAC ANDREAS.
July 13, '77-3w

A Still Further Reduction in the
PRICE OF PAINTS,
OILS,
BRUSHES,
JAPAN DRYER &
PUTTY


If you want to save from 10 to 25 per cent
in the cost of PAINTING, send for our prices of the following:
Strictly PURE WHITE LEAD,
MONTOUR WHITE LEAD
SLATE PAINTS, ALL COLORS,
IRON PAINTS, THREE COLORS,
PURE LINSEED OIL
BEST JAPAN DRYER.
LINSEED OIL & CHALK PUTTY.
Best Paint Brushes,
COACH VARNISH,
HOUSE VARNISH,
Furniture Varnish,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention. Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.
HENRY S. REAY,
RUPERT, PA.
ap. 6, '76.-1y.

IVINS' PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS Adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for Circular. E. IVINS, No. 1608 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Dec. 5, '76-6m J W.

Poetical.

IF YOU LOVE ME.

BY LUELLA CLARK

If you love me tell me not,
Let me read it in your thought;
Let me feel it in the way
That you say me yea and nay.

Let me see it in your eye
When you greet or pass me by;
Let me hear it in the tone
Meant for me, and me alone.

If you love me there will be
Something I alone shall see;
Meet or miss me, stay or go,
If you love me I shall know.

Something in your tone will tell,
"Dear, I love you, love you well;"
Something in your eyes will shine,
Fairer that they look in mine.

In your mein some touch of grace,
Some swift smile upon your face,
While you speak not will betray
What your lips could scarcely say.

In your speech some silver word,
Tuning into sweet accord
All your bluntness, will reveal,
Unaware, the love you feel.

If you love me, then, I pray,
Tell me not, but, day by day,
Let love silent on me rise,
Like the sun in summer skies.

—*In September Atlantic.*

THE WAVING OF THE CORN.

BY SIDNEY LANIER.

Ploughman, whose gnarly hand yet kindly wheeled
Thy plough to ring this solitary tree
With clover, whose round plat, reserved afield,
In cool green radius twice my length may be—
Scanting the corn thy furrows else might yield,
To pleasure August, bees, fair thoughts, and me,
That here come oft together—daily I,
Stretched prone in summer's mortal ecstasy,
Do stir with thanks to thee, as stirs this morn
With waving of the corn.

Unseen, the farmer's boy from round the hill
Whistles a snatch that seeks his soul unsought,
And fills some time with tune, howbeit shrill;
The cricket tells straight on his simple thought—
Nay, 'tis the cricket's way of being still;
The peddler bee drones in, and gossips naught;
Far down the wood, a one-desiring dove
Times me the beating of the heart of love:
And these be all the sounds that mix, each morn,
With waving of the corn.

From here to where the louder passions dwell,
Green leagues of lilly separation roll:
Trade ends where you far clover ridges swell.
Yet terrible Towns, ne'er claim the trembling soul
That, craftless all to buy or hoard or sell,
From out your deadly complex quarrel stole
To company with large amiable trees,
Suck honey summer with unjealous bees.
And take Time's strokes as softly as this morn
Takes waving of the corn.

—*In Harper's Magazine for August.*

Miscellaneous.

THEIR FIRST QUARREL.

BY LESLIE CHUMPA.

CHAPTER I.

"Come, Margaret, be reasonable. You know I would not willingly stay away if I could possibly help it. You know that the dearest spot to me, in all the world, is this little home, and, need I say, the dearest object of my heart, the sweet little mistress, who reigns over both."

She turned from the window with curling lip and flashing eye. "Quite a gallant speech for a man who has been accustomed to the matrimonial yoke already six months," she retorted, scornfully. "But you may as well spare yourself the trouble, since I do not believe a word you say."

The young man, sitting at the table leisurely finishing his breakfast, colored and bit his lip, as if to restrain his rising anger.

"I can't help it," he answered, shrugging his shoulders; "as much of my time as I can conscientiously spare from my business affairs I give to you."

"And you mean to tell me that business affairs detain you night after night in the city till ten o'clock?"

"Precisely so, my dear child. That, and nothing else. Why, what in the world do you imagine would otherwise keep me so long?"

"I will tell you!" she burst out, all in a white heat of anger at his provoking coolness. "Your dearly-prized bachelor friends, your long-missed club. *They* are the business affairs"—with scornful emphasis—"that evidently possess a greater charm for you than this 'little home'"—with intensified bitterness—"or 'the dearest object of your heart, the sweet little mistress who reigns over both!'"

The young husband rose from his seat with compressed eyes and frowning brow. Evidently he was weary of the contest, which seemed to have been raging some time. He quietly took up his hat and gloves from a small stand near him, and so, without a word prepared to depart. At the door he stopped and turned round.

"I would ask you," he said, coldly and distinctly, "where are the vows you rendered on your wedding day? It is not so very long since; neither, surely, can your memory be so treacherous that you already have forgotten?"

"And, pray, where are the vows and promises that *you* rendered on the same day? What are words but empty sounds, if not verified in deeds? You have made a mistake this time, my friend. With the usual generosity of your sex, you consider all obligation to rest on the weaker side. But don't think I will bear this any longer," she continued bringing her two hands together in passionate agitation. "Before you presume to call me to account, how does it stand with yours? What, I repeat, have become of your vows?"

"If I were to die this moment," he cried, earnestly, "I could lay my hand upon my heart and declare most truthfully that they had been kept in the very spirit of the letter."

Startled, in spite of herself, by his vehemence, she was silent for a moment. Then she shook back the rebellious ringlets from her forehead, as she answered, bitterly:—

"Ay, by keeping me up night after night, without a single omission, for the last fortnight, watching and waiting, till my eyes grow blind with weeping and my limbs numb with fear."

His features worked and twitched curiously.

"I am sorry," he said gently, while trying to avoid her tearful glance. "I told you once before you need not be under the slightest apprehension in regard to my safety. My coming home so late is an unavoidable necessity. But I hope to get through with the troublesome business soon."

"When?"

He shook his head. "That is difficult to say. And now, won't you kiss me good-by?"

For all answer, she stamped her foot violently. "You are a traitor. You don't tell me the truth. Oh, don't try to look so indignant! You know I am right, else why do you so persistently avoid looking at me?"

"You will be sorry for this one day Margaret," he answered, in low, pained tones, "sorry you possessed so little tact to appreciate my love and forbearance."

"I won't bear this any longer!" she cried, bursting into angry tears. "I'll—yes—I'll go home to mother!"

If she expected to see him surrender at this terrible threat, she was mistaken.

"Don't," was all he said, in tones of quiet significance. And then he was gone.

Gone! without his accustomed caress and fondling. And, horror of horrors, without the vision of the dread mother-in-law having had any other effect upon him than the uttering of that quiet, significant, monosyllabic "don't." She saw the man bring up the horse, saw him mount with his accustomed ease and agility, saw him slowly take up the bridle and ride off without vouchsafing a single glance towards the window behind which he knew she invariably stood to catch the last wave of his hand! Like all high spirited natures, Margaret's anger was of short duration. Now it was fast melting in a feeling of remorse and tenderness. It was the first time they had ever parted so—would he turn back? He had already reached the gate; in another moment he would be out of sight—yes, he turned round at last! Slowly he raised himself in his stirrups and gazed wistfully towards the casement. But he saw no one. With a woman's inconsistency, Margaret had drawn back behind the curtains. She saw the look of disappointment that crossed his face. Her feet itched to run down the stairs after him, clap her hands round his neck, and so "make it up" before he went. But pride restrained her. The gate closed behind him, and the bends of the road hid him from view. *Now* she sped up the lawn to the gateway. She had some vague idea of being yet in time to tell him how sorry she was, and that she could not bear to part so. But he was gone; she was too late; all that she perceived was a horseman rapidly disappearing in the distance. With slow gait and drooping head she returned to the house. It was in vain she tried to brave it out with herself.

"I was perfectly justified in saying what I did," she argued. "Good heavens! If I let him go on like this, unchecked by word of mine, where will it end? Was there such a monstrous thing heard of before as leaving me alone night after night, without any other plea or excuse than that odious business? I don't believe it. Ma always used to say that it was 'business' that kept a man from home, till he got found out. Business!"—with a toss of the head expressive of the most tremendous contempt—"pretty kind of 'business' I dare say it is, if only truth were known."

A pretty kind of "business," indeed, you foolish little wife, as you only too soon were to find out to your cost.

Argue as Margaret Dreswell would, she could not brazen it out with her own conscience. She recollected her husband's unfailing goodness and kindness, his upright, honorable character, that despised all shiftings and subterfuge, his predilection for study and home comforts, that made him rather shun than seek society, his strict and unvarying principles as to right and wrong, and above all, his calm, temperate disposition. No, this was not the man to flee home and the woman he loved for empty, riotous pleasure. A man indulging in such came not home night after night, weary and fagged to death, as he invariably did. And now she suddenly thought of his altered and haggard appearance—of the strange, careworn look his face had assumed of late. And how kindly he had always treated her frivolous-minded, widowed mother, and the handsome scapegrace brother, whom, in spite of all past faults, he had taken into his business and confidence. True, despite her knowledge of his worthlessness, she had had faith in his reform, and had pleaded for him accordingly when her husband shook his head incredulously. But her entreaties had prevailed, and many a time since had she congratulated herself upon the beneficial effect her husband's renewed confidence seemed to have upon the former scapegrace.

She returned to the breakfast table miserable and unhappy. A heavy load, a kind of presciance of something about to happen took possession of her. If she had only "made it up" with Bertie before he had gone! She sat down to the deserted table, and tried to eat, but spat out the food in disgust; it only seemed to choke her. What should she do the whole livelong day till Bertie came home? She could not occupy herself to-day with the usual humdrum round of duties, which she had till now found so delightful; she felt too restless for that. What should she do? A bright thought struck her: she would go upstairs and look over her things, in the admiration and disposal of which she might perhaps find solace. But, arriving in her room she forgot all about the things in tearful contemplation of Bertie's picture, which greeted her from the opposite wall as she opened the door. From the picture her look wandered to the escritoire beneath, and stopped there spell-bound. The key was in the lock! How perturbed her husband's mind must have been to have neglected withdrawing it! For a moment she hesitated. But what woman is there sufficiently well-principled to resist the bountiful share of the quality which occasioned her First Mother's Fall? In another moment Margaret had lifted the lid while the contents of the little drawers were satisfactory displayed to her view. She had the grace to feel a slight tremor pass over her as she surveyed the tidy arrangement of everything. With somewhat of a guilty feeling she was about to close the lid again, when her eyes alighted on a piece of crumpled paper, flung, as if in haste, on top of one of the neatly-docketed packages. She took it up mechanically to smooth it out and found it was a letter—a letter written in a woman's hand, a woman's hand small and delicate. All the blood in her body rushed to her head, a film passed over her eyes. She now recollected having seen him take a letter from his pocket the night before and hastily thrust it into the escritoire. Gone now was her recent repentance, good resolutions, and revived trust. She would read that letter, yes she would, cost what it might. Her hypocrite! She was going to catch him now. Of course that's where his evenings were spent, at that woman's and nowhere else She shut her teeth hard as she inly vowed to obtain a divorce from him, the false, wicked, cruel, cruel wretch! There was the proof of his perfidy, there in her hands! But first she would read read it—and then—ah, then!

She stopped in her wrathful tirade as she read:—

"MY DEAR BERTIE:—I cannot—no, I never can tell you of the horror and anguish that seized me at receipt of your news. My son to have been guilty of such an action! My son! my once prized darling child! But you have yourself to blame for it, yes, yourself and Margaret. You were both infatuated with him. It was no use my speaking to you. I told you not to trust him; and now I hope you'll believe next time I say anything. And so all that pile of money is gone! Ten thousand dollars! Its awful! How will you ever meet the blow? You say you alone will have to bear the loss; you could not think of making your partner suffer for what you consider to have been your fault—introducing your brother-in-law into the business. My dear Bertie, that's very foolish, allow me to tell you. I don't see why your partner shouldn't go shares in your losses as well as your profits. You might just as well have lost the money in some other way. My son, my son! It's awful to think he is no better than a common thief. You say he cashed the bills and then absconded; that the books are all at sixes and seven, and you have to stay in the office till near midnight to arrange all in proper order again. Dear me, it's shocking! But there's one consolation—I always told you how it would be. It's all your own fault; and now, of course, you must bear the consequences.

"About your strict prohibition not to breathe a word about it to Margaret I can't say I approve. No husband should have a a secret from his wife. But of course you know best. I'm so upset by the shameful news I scarcely know what I am doing. My nerves are all in a perfect tremble.

"You want to know whether I have seen anything of that bad, wicked boy. My dear Bertie, that's just like you. Don't you think if I had I would soon have marched him back again? You think he's still in this vicinity, do you? Then all I can say is I'm sorry for your belief. My conviction is that if not already in California, he is on his way there. I can't say I approve of your wanting to manage the affair quite by yourself. You might meet him some night, you know, and he always carries firearms. At all events, be on your guard. I know what a high temper you have, and that bad, bad boy is easily provoked. Dear me! I wish I were dead. I only hope he is in California so that your superstitions about encountering him may yet not be verified.

"Pray let me know whether you have discovered any trace yet, and how poor Margaret bears it. Oh! I forgot she didn't know.

"Good-by, my dear Bertie. Believe me it's a great comfort to me that it's all your own fault and Margaret's, and that I had nothing whatever to do with it. I always told you how it would end. My best love to your wife, and accept same for yourself from your broken-hearted mother-in-law.

ANNA MARIA YESSOP.

"P. S.—You say for Margaret's sake you wish to keep the whole affair quiet, that's the reason you assign for having no search made for the reprobate. Allow me to tell you that you are decidedly in the wrong, as the greater part of the money might have been recovered. However, of course you know best, and I've no doubt the wretched boy will make restitution some day when he's made a pile of money, as he was always of a generous disposition, and very fond of you. Of course his behaving so was shameful. I shouldn't wonder but what there were some woman at the bottom of it all.

A. M. Y."

How long Margaret sat after perusing this unique specimen of incoherency she never knew. All her faculties were stunned Her very powers of reasoning seemed gone. Her brother a common thief!—had embezzled a large sum of money and absconded She passed her hand over her throbbing temples in mute agony. Her husband—her good, kind, noble husband—how she had maligned him. How worse and shameful appeared now not merely her own conduct, but also her mother's in contrast to his high souled forbearance, for, with a smile of bitter derision, Margaret called to mind her mother's incessant importunities in giving the scapegrace another trial. How she had pleaded for him, and so got her to intercede with her husband, in spite of the obscure past. True, there had been no actual crime—but now, now—oh, how would her mother, how could she—how dared she, in that mean, false fashion exonerate herself from all all blame? Apart from shameful fact having occurred, where was the money to come from to cover the deficiency? She knew her husband to be prosperous, but she doubted his ability in meeting such a heavy stroke all at once—perhaps quite unprepared. Poor dear fellow! All was explained now. His altered and troubled appearance, his late coming home, his patient, dignified bearing under all her cruel taunts and reproaches. How she could explain the significance of the monosyllable "don't," spoken so gently in answer to her threat of going back to her mother. One idea only possessed her. She would go to him, she would beg his forgiveness on her bended knees, she would work her fingers to the bones, if need be, only to wipe out that stain—that shameful stain of which she felt herself partly guilty. With nervous, trembling haste she started up to go; then suddenly recollected that it would not do to make a scene at the office. No; she must wait till he came home. Oh! if the day would only hurry along. How long and wearisome it seemed to wait all that terrible long time. And then, in sudden fear and trembling, she recollected her mother's caution about her brother carrying firearms. Good and merciful Father in heaven! Suppose those two were to be encounter each other? She dared not think what could ensue. She well knew her brother's passionate and undisciplined nature—oh, what was the great fear that shook her? What was that dull presentiment numbing her limbs—weighing her down? Oh, the day, the terrible long day! Would it never draw to a close?

She sat by the window and staring out at the whirling snowflakes in numb and mute despair. A fierce wind was wailing and moaning round the house. There was every appearance of an impending storm. How long, how dreadfully long the day seemed in dragging the weary hours along. Would it never, never reach its close?

Darkness set in sooner to-day than usual. Thank heaven for that! The weather prediction has been verified. A severe storm, increasing momentarily in fury, raged and shrieked abroad. The snow had changed into rain, which the howling blast drove in fierce gusts against the casement. Margaret sat by the sitting room fire trying to sip her five o'clock tea. She had not tasted anything the whole day long, and had only yielded to the importunities of the kindhearted cook to eat something at last. At any other time she would have hugged herself with delight in comparing the snug, luxurious picture within to the wretchedness and discomfort without. The leaping firelight reflected itself in the polished brass fender, danced up and down the tall mirrors, frolicked between the engravings on the wall, chased itself among the warm-colored furniture, till it found itself playing at hide and seek in and out of the heavy crimson hangings. The lamp had, according to custom not yet been lit, as Margaret loved to sit in the dusky twilight dreaming, and building the airiest of airy castles. But this evening her thoughts were occupied with other things. They were painfully dragging along

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 10, 1877.

The Chairman of the State Democratic Committee announces that the State Convention that was to have been held on the 8th of August, has been postponed until the 22d. This is a wise measure, as the excitement now prevailing in every part of the State and which would necessarily interfere with the Convention, will by the 22d have subsided.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

To-morrow (Saturday) is the day for the election of delegates to the county convention which meets on Tuesday afternoon next. It is important that there should be a full vote, as the delegates are obliged to act according to their instructions, and every township should therefore poll every vote in order that the delegates may represent the majority; and not simply those who may choose to vote because it is convenient. Another reason for a full turn out is that the precedent has been established by which in case of a tie vote in Convention for any office the person who has received the largest popular vote shall be declared the nominee. The several candidates will undoubtedly do all they can to get to the polls, but it is the duty of members of the Standing Committee in the several townships and of every Democrat who has the interest of the party at heart, to assist in this. For the information of voters we reprint instructions concerning the use of the tickets. Write the names of as many persons for delegates as your district is entitled to, at the top of the ticket. Strike out all the names of candidates for District Attorney except one. Write the name of a good active Democrat at the bottom of the ticket for member of the Standing Committee, and then *go and vote.*

HAIL! COLUMBIA!!

Whilst all our neighboring coal producing counties have had their tumults and disorders the strong Democratic county of Columbia has enjoyed perfect quiet. Berwick, a strong manufacturing town, sent a veteran organization to the front; Catawissa, a large railroad centre, had a large force organized for any emergency; Bloomsburg, with her furnaces and shops worked as steadily as if nothing had happened. In Centralia and Conyngham, the main coal region of our county, notwithstanding many of the men had not been paid for six months perfect quiet prevailed. Now that the struggle is over, it is proper to remark that Sheriff Hoffman was not unmindful of the crisis, and was fully prepared to quell any disturbance that might arise in the county. It was not then, nor is it now deemed advisable to disclose his arrangements, but they were ample. *We want no regulars for this county.*

SHALL THE STATE CONVENTION BE FURTHER POSTPONED?

We say, NO! The former postponement was made without the authority of the Committee, and Chairman McClelland, as a military man, should know that, in the premises he can only act by authority of the Committee. The interests of the party cannot be subserved by further delay, and those of particular candidates should not enter into the question. It is wavering in the face of the enemy, when there should be a bold front, and a prompt attack on their lines.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

The Republican Convention of Ohio met yesterday, and nominated Judge West, of Bellefontaine, for Governor. The resolutions adopted approve the policy of President Hayes; demand the remonetization of silver; oppose further subsidies, and the renewal of patents by act of Congress; recommend the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry, the regulation of the railroads by Congressional legislation, and provision for "statutory arbitration" in labor disputes.

The Democratic Convention of Mississippi met yesterday in Jackson. General George, Chairman of the State Committee, in calling the Convention to order, spoke eulogistically of the Administration of President Hayes. Acting Governor Stone was nominated for Governor on the tenth ballot.

The Republican State Committee of Maryland met yesterday and accepted the resignations of sixteen of their members, presented in obedience to the civil service regulation of the President. Among the resignations was that of John L. Thomas, Jr., Collector for Baltimore, and Hon. R. Stockett Matthews was elected Chairman of the Committee in Mr. Thomas' place. The question was raised whether Mr. Matthews, being Register in Bankruptcy, did not come within the President's order. Mr. Matthews said that the office was conferred upon him by Chief Justice Chase; that he was as capable of judging for himself as the President of the United States; that it was perfectly competent for him to hold both positions, as his position under the Government had no connection whatever with the civil service of the country.

The People's Bank, Newport, Perry county, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was burglarized last week—$5,000 in cash, $1,500 in bonds, certificates of deposit amounting to $3,200, and a mortgage bond of $1,100, being the amount despoiled. It is supposed the robbery was committed by experts, as it was not discovered that anything was wrong after the bank had been opened, the following morning until the cashier, about 10 o'clock, went to the safe and found it locked, but upon opening it was astounded to find that it was "gutted." A lady living in the vicinity of the bank, about 11 o'clock on the night of the robbery, was looking from the window of her residence, and saw a man unlock the bank and enter. Shortly thereafter he reappeared, locked the door and rapidly disappeared down an alley. The affair remains a mystery.

It is reported that the corn crop throughout the country is not only strong and hardy in the stalk, but has that green luxurient appearance which generally betokens an abundant yield.

A QUESTION FOR COL. McCLURE.

WILL HE ANSWER?

When the *Times* was established every fair minded man rejoiced, and its independence won it general favor. We dislike to have our idol shattered, but stuff like this from its correspondent "C. Cath" the editor of the *Times* knows to be utterly untrue:

Near Bloomsburg, as we pass over a bridge that crosses a little brook that brawls along over the stones, a resident of this county, who is on the train says:

THE FAMOUS FISHINGCREEK CONFEDERACY.

"There's the historic Fishing Creek, about whose banks was hatched the great Southern confederacy in the North? Why, don't you remember in the draft times of the war, several hundred zealous Democrats made up their minds that they wouldn't be drafted and they went into camp on Fishingcreek? They resisted the draft officers and there being some four hundred of them collected together the government had to send troops and arrest them. Many of them were locked up in Forts Delaware and Warren and kept till the close of the war. Senator Buckalew interested himself on behalf of his constituents, for this is his county, Columbia."

Bloomsburg is where the ex-Senator lives, and in her jail, Pat Hester and two or three Mollies lie under sentence of death from the big, handsome man sitting over there. His blue-black hair and Indian-dark complexion comport well with the blue check shirt and

* * * black slouch hat
Cocked o'er his eye askew,

as he takes a cat-nap in a tilted-back chair after the fatigues of the night. There is no evidence about him so far as clothes are concerned, that he is the commander-in-chief of the State forces that have suddenly poured into the anthracite mining regions from their neighbors, the bituminous measures around Pittsburg.

Now whether "the big, handsome man with blue-black hair and Indian-dark complexion," with "the blue check shirt" means Buckalew, Hester, or Hartranft, is a conundrum we cannot solve. But Col. McClure knows Mr. Buckalew. In fact he was very glad to know him in the celebrated McClure v. Gray contest in the Senate in 1872-3.

Furthermore, Col. McClure knows that the "Fishingcreek Confederacy" was a myth; that an army composed of Major and Brigadier Generals, escorted by artillery, cavalry and infantry, came into this county just before an important election, when their services, if they *could* fight, were needed in front. They killed nobody, and did not lose a man. They found no forts, organization nor treason.

True, the polls were guarded by armed men, and courageous voters put in their ballots over crossed bayonets. True, some seventy men were arrested and sent to the bombproofs of Fort Mifflin (not forts Delaware and Warren,) none of whom were deserters. True, also, that our roads were picketed, Senator Buckalew's house "shadowed," and at one time a squad sent to arrest him, although he was a Senator of the United States.

Does Col. McClure remember that during that crisis Senator Buckalew called upon Gov. Curtin, who denounced the outrage? Does he remember that Senator Buckalew called upon him at Chambersburg, and he pledged himself,—and carried it out—to aid in releasing those unfortunate prisoners? And, finally, does he not remember thet upon a presentation of these facts to President Lincoln, he ordered the release of the Fishingcreek men?

Now, Colonel, will you please answer your correspondent "C. Cath?"

OUR SENTIMENTS.

The Doylestown *Democrat* expresses our sentiments when it says:

The late riots and railroad strike found us almost without a State government. Governor Hartranft had gone to the Pacific coast on a trip of pleasure of thirty days, and although he would be three thousand miles away there was no one left behind to take his place. When the gigantic strike, followed by the terrible riots and destruction of public property, came upon us, they found us without the proper State machinery to quell it. No one could act for the executive, and the wires were set to work to hunt up Governor Hartranft among the Rocky Mountains. He was brought home as quickly as steam could bring him, but when he reached the Seate and saw the condition things were in—that public disorder was sweeping over the State like a whirlwind—we are not surprised that he was alarmed at the situation. No doubt it was generally believed that when the new constitution provided for a lieutenant governor he would have the power to act in the absence of the governor when from the State, especially when so long, and so far absent as was contemplated by Governor Hartranft. But in this particular the constitution is very lame. The lieutenant governor is only clothed with the authority of governor in case of the latter's "death conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify or other disability." Whether the words "other disability," will apply to thirty day's absence from the State, three thousand miles away, has not yet been mooted. In our judgment this clause of the constitution should be judicially interpreted. If a governor can discharge his official duties from the shores of the Pacific he could do it about as well from China and Japan. The people would like to know who is their governor when the elected executive is not in his bailwick.

THE LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Until 1872 it was an indictable offense for a number of persons to combine for the purpose of affecting wages. During that year an act was passed by the Legislature of this State published in last week's COLUMBIAN, declaring it to be lawful for laboring men and mechanics to *strike* for high wages or when there was a disagreement between employer and employees. That such a law was needed, and that it is just, no one will doubt. Previous to its passage, the laborer was subject to the caprice of his employer, and if his wages were reduced he had no redress, but must plod along under penalty of the law punishing conspiracy. Now it is different. The law makers have said that no man shall be punished for an an honest endeavor to procure a livelihood for his family, that when corporations or individuals refuse to pay him what he is justly entitled to, he may in turn refuse to work for such compensation. But there the license stops. When the laborer strikes, he severs his connection with his employer, and while he may seek work elsewhere, he must not attempt to interfere with the property or liberty of others. When he steps across that line he becomes a criminal, and if the foundations of society and civil government are to be protected, he must be apprehended and punished as such.

Our sympathies are with the honest laboring men. That they have in many instances been down-trodden and reduced in wages, while the officials of great corporations have rolled in luxury and wealth, we fully believe. But even admitting all this to be true, there are two pertinent questions that arise, 1st. Have strikers a right to interfere with property, and 2d, if they have that right, are they benefited by exercising it?

The first question was fully decided in Judge Elwell's opinion, delivered by him when acting as Umpire between operators, and employees, some years ago in Schuylkill county, and accepted by both sides as correct law.

The second point seems to allow but one answer, and that most decidedly, no. When property is destroyed the county where the mischief is done must pay for it, and those of the strikers who reside in that county must pay their share of the taxes required to cover the losses to corporations and individuals. Again, such demonstrations as those which we have lately experienced, almost invariably increase the cost of living, and of course none suffer so much as the poor. When railroad traffic is stopped, the food supply is cut off not only from many innocent people, but from the very families of those who help to stop it. When collieries are closed, and mines flooded, a few days may do damage that cannot be overcome in many months, and thus men are kept from work, even if willing to do it, because there is none to do. And so in a thousand ways the effects of these violent strikes fall most heavily upon the perpetrators. But all the mischief that has been done in different sections, the riots, pillaging and burning, must not be put on the laboring classes. It is the lazy-good-for-nothing drones who are ready to pounce upon any excuse for an opportunity to better themselves at others expense in the country, and the roughs of the cities that have done the greatest damage. They are the ones who cry the loudest for the laboring man's rights while they help themselves to another's property. Show us a man in this county who argues that nothing has been done by, or in the name of, the strikers but what ought to have been done, and we will show you a man who has not earned an honest dollar for many a month, and who now would not work if he could find plenty to do at fair wages. The sympathizers with outrages that have been committed under cover of a strike are the men which every community would be well rid of. The contest between capital and labor has been a long one, and many years to come will not see the end of it. It cannot cease until liberality shall be the rule with capital, and forbearance, with labor; until corporations and operators shall find it to their advantage to pay employees more than a living in easy times, so that when there comes a lull in business they may have enough stored away to keep the grim wolf, starvation, from their doors; not until employees, shall learn that the property of others is sacred, and that fire, theft, violence and murder, are not the arguments that tend to ameliorate their condition.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Beyond the usual marching and countermarching, skirmishing, &c., there is nothing to record except the decisive battle of Plevna, in which the Russians were badly whipped. The following is a graphic description from an army correspondent:

"And now all hope of success anywhere was dead; nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoshoy had had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and captured the Russian cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded.

The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge was incessant. The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell. Later, in the darkness a baleful sort of *Krankentrager* swarmed over the battlefield, in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there on the ridge till the moon rose the staff could hear from below, on the still night air, cries of pain and entreaty for mercy, and the yells of blood thirsty fanatical triumph. It was, indeed, an hour to wring the stoutest heart. We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death below, were there, indeed, any at all to come. It did not seem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark and we could watch the flash of flame over against us and then listen to the scream of the shell as it tore by us. The sound of the rifle bullets was incessant, and the escort and retreating wounded were struck. A detachment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization to say that when a company was told off to cover somewhat the wounded in Radishova it had to be made up of men of several regiments. About 9 o'clock the staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving gently, lest we should tread on the prostrate wounded, we lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of alarms of Bashi-Bazouks swarming in among the scattered and retiring Russians. At length, at 1 o'clock in the morning, having been in the saddle since 6 o'clock on the previous morning, we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of the reaped grain, correspondent and Cossack alike rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed to rest. Before 4 o'clock an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and tramp away. The only protection of the chief of what in the morning was a fine army was now a handful of wearied Cossacks. Gen. Krudener sent word in the morning that he had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the river Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh, of renewing the attack to-day with his cooperation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no troops to attack with. The most moderate estimate is that we have lost two regiments, say 5,000 men, out of our three brigades. A ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of Gen. Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Osma river, about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova.

One cannot, in this moment of hurried confusion, realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly courted. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tirnova and the victorious Turkish army in Lorcea and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla army. I look on Prince Shackosky's force as wrecked, as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not ten days since the Thirtieth Divtsion crossed the Danube in the pride of superb condition; now, what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Corps, already roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and once at Plevna. One division of the Eleventh Corps and the Rustchuk army. Now, if the Rustchuk army is marched to the west against Plevna, then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One cannot avoid the conclusion that the advance over the Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that the scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian division, commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been called up to the line of the Osman river. An aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova with the evil tidings. We are just quitting this bivouac and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed leaving the Bulgarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close I learn that on our left Gen. Skobeloff was very severely handled having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battallion."

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Although everything is now peaceful throughout the State and trains are running regularly, and the collieries generally are in operation, as a matter of history we give a resume of operations since our last issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

There was serious trouble in Scranton yesterday. In the morning a mob of about five thousand armed men drove from their posts the workers in the Delaware and Lackawanna Company's shops and the Iron Company's furnaces. The Mayor, arriving on the scene, was attacked and wounded, and would probably have been killed but for the interposition of a priest. In another part of the city a body of rioters was fired on by a volunteer company called out by the Mayor and dispersed with a loss of four killed. Kingston, Plymouth and Nanticoke were in the hands of the mob—in fact, all Luzerne county was stated by telegrams to the authorities at Harrisburg to be in possession of rioters. General Brinton, with the First Division, was ordered to Scranton yesterday and at last accounts he had reached Nanticoke and was proceeding cautiously along the Wyoming valley. Governor Hartranft also left Harrisburg with troops an l artillery for the disturbed region. In all, 2000 troops were on the way to Luzerne county.

Trains over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were fired into yesterday by "bushwhacking" strikers, between Piedmont and Keyser. A brakeman on one train and a conductor on another were wounded.

The exciting event of to-day, in Scranton was the arrival of the First Division of the National Guard, 3,000 strong, Major General Brinton commanding, and the subsequent arrival of Governor Hartranft and staff. General Brinton's head-quarters are at the Wyoming House, and the troops are encamped in various parts of the city and suburbs. Travel was opened to-day for the first time in a week on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, the trains running under strong escorts, who had orders to take no insults and fire no blank cartridges.

Plymouth has been captured by the military power of the Commonwealth and the Federals. This place to-day has been the scene of the stoppage of railroad traffic on the Lehigh and Bloomsburg Railroad, a division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. No trains have passed this depot, with one single exception, since the inception of the strike. Last evening the word passed over the wire that the "bold soldier boys" were en route to suppress the strikers. This news was known by the mob as soon as by the best of citizens, and very soon after gangs of men in masks were tearing up the track. At daybreak this morning an unusal signal was given and the hurrying to and fro aroused the populace. Men rushed to their front doors and on the sidewalks and gazed in wonderment upon the spectacle of seeing the town in possession of the militia; nor were they given time to reflect upon the condition of the immediate surroundings before the boys in gray and blue had gobbled them up unceremoniously. No excuse for being out at so unseemly an hour availed. The Burgess, editors, landlords and deacons alike with the striker were rushed into the depot and detained until identified and vouched for by the railroad officials. Others, to the number of some seventy-five, were put on a train and moved off. The troops numbered three thousand, including some four hundred regulars. The latter had deployed in a skirmish line about one mile south of the place and surrounded it. The orders were to arrest every man found upon the streets and the command was fully obeyed. At about noon two other trains, with Governor Hartranft and staff, passed through the town.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

Affairs in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Lackawanna regions have almost resumed their usual aspect. A full resumption of travel on the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the branches of the New Jersey Central is expected to-day. The Bethlehem Iron Works will resume to-morrow. Gov. Hartranft staff left Kingston yesterday for Pittsburg. The regular troops are at Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and other places, which have been the scenes of riotous demonstrations for some time.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

All the trains on the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads are again running regularly. The first Lehigh and Susquehanna train which left Scranton was stopped near Pleasant Valley by stones wedged between the track, but the obstructions were soon removed. The miners of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at Scranton, show no signs of resuming work, and the mechanics supposed to be in favor of going back to work in the car shops are receiving threatening letters. Four additional companies of United States troops arrived in Scranton yesterday, and all was quiet there last night.

Yesterday morning fifty Italian laborers were set to work at the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal docks at Port Johnson, N. J., in place of the men who have struck for a return to the wages paid last spring. The demonstrations of the strikers against the Italians became so violent that a telegram was sent to Jersey City for help. The Receiver of the Company applied to the Court for protection, and Judge McKenna issued a notice that any interference with the property, which is under control of the Court, will be speedily punished. The Receiver, the Sheriff of Hudson county, and twenty policemen then left for Port Johnson. One hundred special officers are on duty at this place, the saloons at Bayonne have been closed by the Mayor, and the Fourth Regiment is under arms.

WILKES-BARRE, AUGUST 8.

At Wanamie last night Charles Parrish attempted to move several trains of loaded coal cars and bring in empty ones, so that the miners who were willing might work, but the strikers uncoupled the engine and made the the engineer go away. To-day Deputy Sheriff Rhoades, with a posse, went there, backed by a company of United States troops. He ran out all the loaded cars without being interfered with. A passenger train on the Valley road was stoned at Sugar Notch; also one on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road at Parsons, last night.

All is quiet at Shenandoah to-day and the collieries are all at work. At the other mining centres of this region the men are generally at work and no trouble is apprehended.

SCRANTON, AUGUST 9.

Alderman Mahan's jury of inquest over those killed by the vigilance committee brought in a verdict of murder against those of the committee whose names were known. A constable was given warrants for T. F. Hunt and Charles E. Chittenden and arrested them. The arrested parties sent word to the militia and Gen. Hnidekoper took them from the constable. The vigilance committee at once assembled and are now under arms in the Lackawanna company's store. The military are under arms and patrols are out to bring in every member of the committee lest they may be arrested and taken into the Sixth ward before the alderman. It is the worst locality in the town and if once there the life of the arrested persons would certainly be taken.

Baby Farming.

During the past month the following advertisement has appeared in a morning newspaper:

A LADY WILL TAKE A SMALL child to board. Apply for one week at 1338 Bancroft street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and below Wharton. *Cut this out.*

Bancroft street is a short street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and runs from Wharton to Reed street. The west side of street is lined with ordinary two-story brick houses, looking out on vacant lots covered with rank vegetation. No 1338 is only distinguishable from the other by having a small tin sign on the window-sill, on which are painted the words: "Small children taken to board." The shutters are always kept closed. The inmates rarely appear on the street and are only seen by the neighbors when a carriage is driven to the door with a baby within. It is then that Annie, alias Alice Forsyth, alias Williams, alias Brennon, alias Marshall, a medium-sized woman, rather angular and about 28 years old, steps out to take the little one into the house. A sister of Forsyth's, named Ida, about 16 or 18 years old, opens and closes the door, and she is also seen when the undertaker calls for the baby's body. These people have resided at 1338 Bancroft street for about six weeks, and in that time, it is said, five infants have been buried and two have mysteriously disappeared. They claim to have come from Easton.

It has been within the past week or two that the attention of the neighbors has been drawn to them. Two children were buried from the house the first two weeks they were there. This, followed by two more, both in one week, and the taking away of a fifth one on last Saturday by hack 128 under suspicious circumstances, aroused the neighbors' curiosity. The last child was wrapped in a lot of rags, and the woman Forsyth made a quasi-admission that it was dead. It had been taken to the house but a week or so previous, and was noticed to be a bright, healthy child. An old woman by the name of Kenny or Canning, a midwife and nurse, who is supposed to live at 1703 Tasker street, although a frightened-looking girl stuttered and stammered while she denied it to a *Times* representative yesterday, is said to furnish the Forsyths with a majority of their babies. She has been seen to enter there and also 1703 Tasker street a number of times. When the undertaker, a very reputable man, who has his office on South Thirteenth street, called at the Forsyth's to make preparations for the burial of one of the children, he met the woman Kenny or Canning, who said the child's name was Minnie Martin, and she also gave the name of the mother. The name of McAllister was given as that of one of the babies. The last burial, one week ago yesterday, was that of the Martin child. The Forsyths told one of the neighbors that the name of another of the children was either Nicholson or Godey. For its keep they got $25, with a promise of more. For another child they said they had received $125. A handsome piano was removed to a Chestnut street store yesterday from their house. They claimed it was given them for taking care of a child. The handsome Brussels carpet and furniture that adorn the rooms of the house are, according to their admission, presents received for caring for another child. When spoken to on the subject of their calling, they answer that they have always made their living that way and it is none of anybody's business. There are but two children in the house now, a boy about ten weeks old and a girl about eighteen months old. They were taken there a short time ago and were apparently strong and hearty. A lady who saw them yesterday said that they had dwindled away to be mere skeletons, and have every appearance of being slowly starved or drugged. They occupied the same cot and paid no attention to the caresses bestowed on them by the visitor. She said "it is a terrible shame that such a state of affairs can exist in a large city. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were notified one week ago of the baby farming carried on in the house, but no action has yet been taken in the matter." The children are but scantily clothed and bear evidence of neglect. Almost every day a carriage rolls up to the door. Yesterday a wagon, containing a man and woman, the latter with a child in her arms stopped at the house, but probably no satisfactory arrangement could be made for the care of the little one, as they drove off. It is understood that the Society for the Prenvention of Cruelty to Children proposes taking the matter in hand.—*Times.*

THE THIRD DIVISION.

In times past Gen. Osborne's Division of the miscalled "National Guard" had to bear the brunt of all disturbances in the Luzerne region. They did their work effectively, and without loss of life. At Susquehanna Depot, Scranton, and Hazleton, they proved thoroughly effective, and would have been in the late emergency, if the Governor would have permitted it. The officers and men naturally ask why they were kept in the rear in their own neighborhood, and men from Philadelphia and Pittsburg put in the places they should have occupied. It is an insult to the entire Division, and demands explanation.

Items.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a new style of ticket called a one thousand coupon, good for a year at 2½ cts. per mile.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Times* has found the champion mean man. He is a farmer, who, finding some young girls in his fields picking berries, permission having been given them by the hired hand, deliberately tore the baskets from them, emptied the berries on the grass, and started for home to get a basket to carry them away. In the meantime the girls returned, and trampled all the berries into the ground.

Frank Walworth, the parricide, sentenced to imprisonment for life, was pardoned by the Governor of New York. Insanity is the ground for the pardon, and it is stated that several physicians recommended his release.

Ex-Senator Moses, of South Carolina, after spending a week in prison at Columbus, in that State, has been released on $10,000 bail, while testifying before the Legislative Investigating Committee.

Pestering's cigar box factory, in Cincinnati, was burned Friday. Twenty-two girls were working in the upper stories, four of whom, and a boy of 16, are known to have perished.

A terrible accident happened Friday at the Lucy Furnace Company's Works in Pittsburg. While seven men were lining a furnace, and working on a scaffold supported by ropes, these caught fire and the men fell into the burning mass below. Two of them, named Harding and Cusack, were taken out dead, and the other five were not expected to recover.

An Enormous Tax on Flour.

THE COCHRANE PATENT FOR MILLING.

Ex-Gov. Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, in conversation with a representative of the New York *Tribune*, recently gave a history of a patent for milling wheat, which threatens to impose a tax of millions of dollars on the flour consumers of the country. He said: "I am particularly interested just now in fighting the infamous patent-right swindle which is going to levy tribute on every loaf of bread made in this country. You haven't heard about it? Why, its making a great sensation in the West. It's a long story, but I can give you the gist of it in a few moments. I am, by the way, the largest miller in the United States; my mills being at Minneapolis, Minn. All millers are now using what is called the high process of grinding, which was generally introduced into this country about 1871, but had been in use in Europe for fifty years. I will explain the terms of high and low grinding. Low grinding means the bringing the upper or running mill stone low down and in close proximity to the nether stone, by reason of which the largest amount of flour is derived from the first grinding, but, as necessarily must be the case, a great deal of the outer coating of the wheat, together with the embryo, would be reduced to such fineness as to go into the flour, and a separation was impossible. The high grinding is the direct opposite of the low, and the object is at the first grinding to get rid of the bran at once and make as little flour as possible. This is done by blowing the bran off the coarse ground grain or middlings and afterwards grinding fine the small white granules. I bought my machines in France. This improved process is now absolutely indispensable to successful milling. Deprive any miller of it and he is ruined.

"A ring of speculators in Washington have lately got hold of an old patent never used, and have got it reissued so as to cover all the machines for effecting the process I have described. It is called the Cochrane patent. After quietly taking out the reissue, they went on without making any noise and took up a suit to the Supreme Court, with a man of straw for defendant, and as no real defense was made, they easily obtained a decision based on an opinion given by Justice Miller. Now this gang of patent swindlers are attacking the heaviest millers with suits, expecting to terrify all the others. They have singled out the Jewells of Brooklyn, the Hexalls of Richmond, and my mills at Minneapolis. They have put me under bonds in the enormous sum of $250,000, pending the conclusion of injunction proceedings.

"I learn that the rascals propose to be magnanimous, and to grant licenses to such millers as will recognize the validity of their patent, for the moderate sum of $6,000 for each run of stones, which for this city alone amounts to the vast sum of $1,200,000. While primarily this great sum would come from the millers, really it all comes out of the farmer and consumer at last, and they are the real people most interested in the defeat of this enormity. As there are over 6,000 runs of stones in the United States, this license will amount to $36,000. We are now going to bring this great outrage before Congress next winter and try to have the patent cancelled. The grain-growing sections of the West are indignant at the exposure of this enormous fraud, and the grain-consuming East ought to be equally aroused, for the attempted tax on the chief necessary of life effects both alike."

Art Publishing.

Few people are aware of the wonderful progress that art has made in this country during the last quarter of a century. It is but a few decades since, that those who desired to beautify and adorn their homes, were obliged to depend almost entirely on foreign artists. But such a state of affairs in this age of progress and improvement, could not last long with the great American people. Genius from the East to the West, from the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, answered the demand for beauty, taste and refinement, and to-day our leading artists are not surpassed by the leading modern masters of Art in Europe.

Great art publishing establishments have sprung up, and by various processes the finest and most expensive paintings are reproduced in all their elegance and beauty, and at a price within the means of the masses, so that no one need be without the refining influences of beautiful pictures at home.

Among the progressive leading art publishing firms of the country, we take pleasure in mentioning George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Maine; they were among the first in the business, and we can understand the collossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that this is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps during the year 1876; we have the figures direct from he firm, or we should think there was some mistake. They paid for postage stamps during the year 1876, thirty-three thousand one hundred and four dollars and ninety-two cents, ($33,104.92) and in connection with this it should be remembered that only the small orders were sent by mail, the largest going by express and freight. George Stinson & Co's agents are to be found in every State in the Union and Dominion of Canada, and in every county with scarcely an exception.

Long since, this enterprising firm recognized the value of printer's ink judiciously used in advertising, and they inform us that without it they could never have extended their business as it is to-day, in three times the number of years. A short time since they paid twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00) on a contract for newspaper advertising. They evidently long since found the road to success and have neither turned to the right nor the left. Three things are necessary for eminent success in business. First, standard honest goods that the people generally need and desire—let them be the best, whatever the line of business. Second, let your prices be reasonable—as low as possible. Third, let the people know what you have, and what you can do, by liberal and persistent advertising, and you will find low prices made known and proved, will bring trade that will give a larger income than can be made in any other way.

Subscribe for the COLUMBIAN.

Candidates.

(All names inserted in this column as candidates for nomination at the Democratic County Convention must be paid for in advance. And it is hereby agreed that all persons whose names appear here will be governed by the rules and regulations of the Democratic party of Columbia county.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
of Bloomsburg.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

E. E. ORVIS,
of Bloomsburg.

When Badeau was showing Grant about in England he always signed himself "Brigadier General in waiting." In order to advertise himself a flunkey, second only to the American minister himself, he lied deliberately. He is not a general of any service except of the consular service of the United States, which doesn't commission brigadiers, and he could not attach himself to the person of Mr. Grant in any other capacity than that of body servant or bottle-holder—a post in which his talents fit him to shine.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Marriages.

RHOADS—GEIGER.—On the 2d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by Rev. John McCron, D. D., Henry Rhoads, Esq., to Miss Anna R. Geiger, both of Bloomsburg.

KARNS—KLINE.—On the 2d inst., at the M. E. parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. John Karns of Stillwater to Miss M. Sophronah Kline, of Rohrsburg.

Deaths.

HARTMAN.—In Orange township an the 1st inst., Mrs Hartman, relict of John Hartman.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.75
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.65
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.75
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 2 90 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.65 "
No. 6 " "	$ 1.65 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$2 90 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Everett, late of Orange township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators of Orange township. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

BENJAMIN R. KLINE,
THOMAS V. EVERETT,
aug. 10, '77-6w Administrators.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Daniel Naugesser, Abram Schweppenhelser and others containing one hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the Town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by 2d street, east by lot of Joseph Masteller, south by 3d or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by —— street south by 3d or Main street, west by lot John of Keller, being 66 feet front and 230 feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by lot of John Keller, south by 3d or Main street and west by lot of Theodore Fedder.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 3d or Main street, east by —— street, south by 4th street, and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one and-a-half acres more or less:

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

ALSO,

On all that certain lot of land situate in Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Jesse Hicks, east by lands of Daniel Purcel, south by Susquehanna River, and west by land of D. A. Bowman, containing one hundred and six acres and 17 perches; on which is erected a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings, all improved.

ALSO,

An Island in the Susquehanna River opposite the above in connection with the said 106 acres and 17 perches; strict measure.

ALSO,

One other piece of land adjoining the above containing 41 acres and 8 perches described in two pieces as follows: one bounded on the east by land of late Stephen Thomas, south by Susquehanna River, west by Wm. L. Freas and north by the Canal, containing 39 acres and 21 perches. The other bounded by land of Mrs. Sponenberger, Daniel Purcell, Public Road, and the Canal containing 4 acres and 81 perches.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Freas.

ALSO,

On the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Iron street, south by lot of Thomas Vannatta and west by lot of Jane McBride, being about one hundred feet front on Iron street and sixty-six feet deep on alley, whereon is erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Frame wagon-maker shop and blacksmith shop. Said lot will be sold to suit purchasers, either in the whole or in two parcels. One lot of about 50 feet front on Iron street, containg the wagon maker shop and smith shop, and the balance about 50 feet on same street, containing the dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Crossley.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of ——, on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by James Kinlen and Funston, east by Kinney Shultz, south by heirs of J. W. Girton and west by Wm. McNinch et. al., containing eighty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Graham and William Graham.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by land of Mary L. nop

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 10, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.98 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.59 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual place of holding the general elections on Saturday the 11th day of August 1877 between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 14th day of August 1877 at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also at the same time and places and in the same manner the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the County Standing Committee which will meet immediately upon the adjournment of the Convention.

By order of the County Committee.

Warren J. Buckalew,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

	Pershing.	Delegates.
Beaver	197	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	80	2
Bloomsburg E.	219	4
" W.	113	3
Briarcreek	115	3
Catawissa	183	3
Centre	160	3
Centralia	119	2
Conyngham N.	178	3
Conyngham S.	93	2
Fishingcreek	265	4
Franklin	49	2
Greenwood	159	3
Hemlock	152	3
Jackson	111	3
Locust	216	4
Main	104	2
Madison	177	3
Mifflin	179	3
Montour	75	2
Mt. Pleasant	90	2
Orange	132	3
Pine	86	2
Roaringcreek	59	2
Scott	142	3
Sugarloaf	160	3
	3,737	70

By rule the ratio is fixed at 60 votes for a delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Bloomsburg July 18, 1877.

Trout fishing is illegal after next Wednesday.

The Boston 99 cent store is advertising to close this week.

The Republican Convention will meet on Monday August 20th.

D. A. Creasy has purchased a new residence on Fifth Street, which he proposes to improve.

Rev. T. H. Cullen, formerly of Bloomsburg has accepted a call to Monmouth N. J.

Rev. Dr. McCron preached in the Lutheran Church at Lock Haven on Sunday last.

Many of our citizens are attending the Mountain Grove camp-meeting, now in progress. It is a delightful summer resort.

There will be no services at the M. E. Church on Sunday next as the pastor is at camp meeting.

The only way to tell huckleberries and flies apart, is that the latter kick the most as they go down.

The work of improvement in and about the Court House is still going on. Peter Jones and Thomas Gorey are doing the job.

Rev. A. A. Marple of Scranton has resigned the rectorship there, and accepted a call to Old Swedes' Church near Philadelphia, where he will remove in a short time.

We have discovered why it is that people will not believe all they read in newspapers. It is because there is so much *lye* used on the type.

We understand that there will be no services in the Presbyterian Church during this month, unless the pulpit is supplied, the pastor Rev. S. Mitchell being absent on a vacation.

THE COLORED CAMP MEETING.—There was an unusually large crowd on the grounds at Knorr's Grove last Sunday. The rite of baptism was administered to several candidates in the Fishingcreek.

There will be a festival at the Ravencreek Presbyterian Church on Saturday the 18th inst. The public is respectfully invited. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

John Laycock, proprietor of the Central Hotel has improved his bar room and office by laying a new floor. The Central is a good house, and its lanlord knows how to make things comfortable.

Like beautiful jewels in brazen settings are handsome features upon a face marred by signs of blood poisoning. The great purifier of the blood is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Mrs. Bishton came home on Monday night, having reached Philadelphia on Sunday in the steamer Indiana of the American line from England, where she had been for more than a year visiting friends of her husband.

A large lot of Estate receipt books for executor's, administrators, guardians &c., just printed and bound at this office, for sale cheaper than ever before. Books contain from 25 to 100 receipts.

You can get twenty five visiting cards neatly printed on fine bristol board for thirty five cents, or fifty for sixty cents; lower rates according to quality of card, at the COLUMBIAN office.

John Pursel of Lightstreet, an old man 86 years old, took up his section of oats on the farm of his son Robert, four days in succession, and did not complain of fatigue. That is doing pretty well.

A number of specifications for the new county jail were distributed for examination. Persons having such and having no special use for them will please return them to the Commissioners' office. They are needed here and you will oblige. Wm. Krickbaum,
Clerk.

There are several men in this town who have been doing considerable talking in sympathy with the rioters in other sections of the state but as they are mostly men who never did an honest day's work in their lives, and who now would rather starve than dig, their talk does no harm. They should be careful not to go too far, however, as it is the duty of all peace officers to arrest any one who uses threatening language or attempts to incite to riot. Any such attempts should be summarily dealt with. The law must prevail.

The Sheriff's sales are increasing in number. It is some satisfaction to see among the list the names of a number of Republicans who voted for "Hayes and good times." They've got 'em.

The "Baby's Best Friend" is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, since it maintains the Baby's health by keeping it free from Colic, Diarrhœa, etc. Price 25 cents per bottle.

There will be a festival in Evan's Hall this (Friday) and Saturday evenings, held by one of the classes of St. Paul's Episcopal Sunday School. The public is invited. Peaches, Ice Cream, &c., are on the bill of fare.

John A. Funston's new building on Iron and Fifth Streets is progressing, the cellar being about finished. When completed it will be a handsome residence, John S. Sterner has the job.

The property of Nehemiah Reece sold by his assignees on the 4th inst., brought eleven thousand two hundred and thirty nine dollars. The terms of sale were, one fourth down, one fourth in six, twelve, and eighteen months. B. F. Fruit of Hazleton is the purchaser.

When you visit the jail, be very careful not to iraitate a certain prisoner. He sometimes grows unmanageable and has been known to skin peoples' noses. Beware of Kelly, the "Bum." For further particulars inquire at Centre township.

Phillip D. Appleman, Jr. while using a mower in his field near Rohrsburg ran across and cut in two a black snake which measured four feet nine inches. The head part, measuring two feet, ran clear across the field after severance.

The Democrats of Montour county have revised their rules, which are now an almost exact copy of ours. To have made them perfect the clause giving minority representation should have been inserted, and it would have saved much trouble in their conventions.

On Friday night while L. S. Wintersteen, a law student in the office of Col. Knorr, with some companions was in bathing, some person or persons took from his clothing about $70 and a draft for several hundred dollars. No trace of the thief could be obtained. Payment of the draft was stopped so that the loss will not prove a total one.—*Rep.*

A. S. Barnes & Co., publish the National and Independent series of school Books. This series is largely used in Columbia county, and the publishers desire to say that the school books published by said firm have been reduced in price as the times demand. Any orders for introduction or correspondence relative to the same may be addressed to C. P. Flint, 822 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

SUNSTROKE.—Wm. C. Johnston, Esq., Register and Recorder of this county, was overcome by the heat on last Friday morning and fell insensible in the Court House yard, where he lay for some time until he was discovered. In falling he lacerated his face considerably. He was conveyed home insensible; but has since recovered and is again at his post.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Jacob Yeager of Slabtown heard a noise resembling the peep of a chicken the other morning when he went in his store. On investigation it proved to emanate from a box of eggs that he had taken as country produce. Selecting the noisy egg, he put it in a warm place and soon had the pleasure of seeing a little chicken running about. Those eggs ought to be worth more than fourteen cents a dozen.

We have received from Geo. Stinson & Company, Portland, Maine, four beautiful chromos, "Christ our Refuge," "Welcome Home," "Water Lilies," and "Morning Glories." They are the finest chromos of the kind we have ever seen. We also return thanks to them for a handsome steel engraving of a Family record. This firm stands among the highest as Art Publishers.

BUCK HORN AHEAD.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., a large picnic and fishing party was made up in Buckhorn. There were about twenty teams, and one hundred and fifty men women and children in the company. A procession was formed at about ten o'clock in the morning, which, headed by Fuge's Cornet Band, started for Trenche's dam below Light Street, where they encamped in the grove. Croquet, dancing and fishing were the amusements of the day. Prof. Harris of Hamburg is reported as being the most fortunate fisherman in the party. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the company returned home after a very pleasant day.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday of last week, Mr. Daniel Levan, residing near Washingtonville, was struck by lightning, and badly injured. He and his young nephew were working in the harvest field, when, a thunderstorm coming up, the former sought shelter from the rain under a tree and the latter crept under a grain shock. After the storm had subsided the boy crawled out and discovered Mr. Levan lying on his back, apparently dead, the bolt of lightning having descended the tree and struck him into insensibility. The boy ran to Washingtonville and returned with Dr. Newbark who labored during Friday night with his patient and finally succeeded in restoring him to his senses. Since then Mr. Levan has been gradually recovering from the severe shock.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

TRAMPS ARRESTED.—Two tramps giving their names as John Lockwood and Martin Haten, entered the residence of Mr. Enoch Rittenhouse, in Briarcreek, Wednesday afternoon and helped themselves to a change of clothing and whatever else of value they came across. They used an ax in demolishing a secretary, in which was a roll of money, amounting to about $800, which they failed to discover. The thefts were discovered shortly after the thieves had left, and they were followed and captured near Beach Haven and brought before Esquire McAnall in the evening of the same day. They admitted their guilt and were committed to the lock up over night and yesterday forenoon were taken to the Bloomsburg jail by Constable Jacoby.—*Berwick Independent.*

NORMAL SCHOOL NOTES.

Rev. D. J. Waller Jr., the newly elected Principal will move into the building in a few days.—Mr. E. C. Wells, Stewart, will bring his family from Muncy very soon. Mrs. Wells has been elected Matron.—The Board of Trustees on Friday night last, elected Rev. S. C. Thompson to a professorship. The Faculty is now full. The Dormitory is being put in a condition to receive students. A more complete and firm school building cannot be found in this state. Miss M. L. Hastings, for several years a teacher in the Muncy Seminary, has been chosen as one of the instructors in the Bloomsburg Normal School. Miss H. is a lady of very superior attainments, and will win hosts of friends in Bloomsburg. Her hosts of friends in this place and vicinity wish her abundant success in her new field of labor.—*Muncy Luminary.*

Our genial friends, the Coal and Iron Police, now stationed at the jail, are gentlemen of taste. Last week they presented us with an elegant boquet. The background was a huge leaf of *brassica oleracea*, vulgarly known as cabbage. In pleasant contrast were convoluted leaves of *chenopodie*, or beet, (dead); then came the crowning flower, a fine specimen of *pepo cucurbita*, known to the uninitiated as pumpkin; with this were the fragrant *geraniaceal robertianum*, or geranium, the *sinapis niger*, or mustard flower, the *althaea rosea*, or hollyhock, the *convolvulaceal*, or morning glory, and, best of all the *rheum palmatum polygonacera*, or rhubarb. Come again.

The Cantata of the Haymakers at the Opera House on Friday and Saturday nights last week was worthy of a better attendance. The slim audiences that attend any kind of public exhibition where an admission fee is charged, is one of the strongest evidences of the hard times. Loose quarters are a scarce article just now.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Friday last the barn of William Miller in Centre Township, was burned to the ground. He had just hauled in the last of his crops. The loss was a total one, including three horses, a lot of hogs the wagons, carriages, harness, &c. In trying to save some of the property A. K. Shuman had his hand severely burned. The insurance had expired. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

DROWNED.—Hugh Cannon, son of John C. Cannon, south Vine street, aged two years and four months, was drowned Monday afternoon by falling into a pit that had recently been dug for an outhouse, and filled with water during the recent rains. The child had been playing with other children, and wandered from them, and was missed by his mother, who found him shortly after, but too late.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

The contract of Rollins & Holmes on the new jail includes gas and water pipes, drainage, tinning and steam heating. They are now engaged in a similar contract in the Sunbury prison. These gentlemen are gaining a wide reputation, and their work shows that they are justly entitled to it. Formerly it was necessary to send to the city for workmen to do plumbing &c., but now we congratulate ourselves on having an establishment at home that can do all jobs in their line in a skillful manner.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—During the shooting on Wednesday night a lady in town was standing off at a distance witnessing the battle, when a spent ball that had been fired up into the air dropped on the lady's head and imbedded itself in her black hair. Her hat was also knocked off but she did not know what caused it. When she got home and prepared to retire, the ball dropped out of her hair and fell on the floor. The gentleman who was in company with this lady was demoralized when the shooting began and left for safe quarters, permitting the lady to take care of herself. She remained until the war was over and then went home alone.—*Shamokin Times.*

Below we give a statement of the contract for work, the names of the contractors, and the amounts for which the work is to be done.

Stone and mason work, Sterner & Jones,	$30,000 00
Heating, gas-fitting, plumbing, &c., Rollins & Holmes	6,465 00
Iron work, Cruikshank, Moyer & Co.	8,998 15

The carpenter work, painting and plastering has not yet been allotted.

The stone for trimming and warden's house are the Farrandsville stone from Clinton county. The cells, guard wall, etc., will be Shickshinny stone.

The Bloomsburg *Columbian* finds fault because our militia is not composed of veterans. The best way for Col. Brockway to remedy that is to organize a company of veterans if he can, and stop his grumbling.—*Index.*

In reply to the above we would state that we *did* organize a company of men a few years ago, mainly veterans, and at considerable personal expense. Our roster numbered over 100 men, good and true. They were duly mustered in, commissions were issued, guns were promised *if we would pay the freight*, which we agreed to do. The guns never came, and without notice a splendid company of men was disbanded. [Now, Brother Bixby, we may add that during the late emergency we offered the Governor 150 picked men, but he declined the offer with thanks.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—On last Monday morning Samuel Stiltz, a darkey who for some time past has been hanging around this place, was arrested on the charge of an assault with an attempt to commit a rape on the body of a young daughter of James Dennis,—a respectable colored man of this place. He was promptly placed in jail after a hearing before Justice Brower. It seems that Miss Dennis and another colored girl on last Saturday night were returning from the negro camp meeting near Rupert, and while passing through Boone's woods were overtaken by Stiltz, who at once made indecent proposals to the Dennis girl. Upon refusing, Stiltz struck her whereupon she screamed for help, which came at once. The girl was then released, and the scoundrel fled.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have learned that Stiltz has been released from jail upon condition that he pays the costs of suit, and leaves the county for nine months unless sooner called for.

A BULLDOZED SOLDIER.

He was from Berwick and he came on here to join his company of Berwick soldiers. He had on his uniform and felt like a fighting cock. No striker would dare to cross his path, for he was a soldier with uniform just new from the box, and fully armed. When he stepped from the car upon the Kingston platform he felt as though he was monarch of all he surveyed. Strikers and workingmen have beneath their uncouth contour a vain of humor that is irresistible. They noticed the Berwick soldier and went for him. They took away his arms and passed him around the crowd like a child. He was frightened. He felt as though he was not equal to the occasion. He wanted to go home. He felt that his presence was not needed in the coal regions. The crowd yelled and laughed as only such a crowd can yell and laugh. At length when the joke had been duly and fully enjoyed, and the soldier gave up for lost and was resigning himself to his fate, they sent him down and gave him his gun, and he trotted off to his company like a big boy who's been "bounced." There will be a uniform to let in Berwick company when he gets back home, and the applicant must take an oath that he won't allow himself to be bulldozed by the strikers.—*Sunday News.*

E. M. LUDWIG:—Many of our readers remember Ludwig, (we do) and will smile at the following description of him taken from Bland county (Va.) *Gazette*:

"E. D. Ludwig, Esq.—Do you know him? He is the intelligent, energetic and honored President of the Kimberland Spring Company, who has associated with him, as Vice-President Capt. C. R. Boyd, and J. D. Harris, as Secretary—worthy associates of a stirring and wise head. Mr. Ludwig is "the right man in the right place;" occupying his position with great prudence and forethought, with an "angel-power behind the throne" of the feminine order "with whom we are well pleased." He is a Swiss, either by nativity or extraction, or both; about five feet seven or eight inches in stature; an oval face, good forehead, and black hair; eyes black, as to the iris, with an ample ground, in clear white, encircling this spot of jet; complexion dark, with all that enters into contour in excellent proportion; countenance bland and open, with the inside man revealed in expression and look, and waves of honesty and kindness ever and anon chasing each other across the broad face; while a mixed vein of wit, humor and innocent mischief is very apparent beneath the smile crowned wavelets that play about the mouth and eye. Unfortunately, Mr. Ludwig was wounded in the sectional war of the United States, and has to use a stick, and limps in walking. His portion is a responsible and trying one; but, being self professed and well balanced, and withal, under good self-control, he is never disconcerted, but moves right on with his business. Now, if in traveling, you meet anybody filling the above description, that is E. D. Ludwig."

It is an awful whopper to say that his lameness came from a wound received during the late war. He wasn't near it.

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5,00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00.

July 27 1m.

PUBLIC SALES.

Isaac Andreas will sell real estate in Mifflin Township, on August 11th.

J. W. Evans, Assignee of Abraham Miller, will sell real estate in Berwick on August 15th.

Ezra Stephens, administrator of William Hess deceased, will sell real estate in Sugarloaf Township on August 25th.

Henry W. Vanderslice administrator of J. H. Vanderslice deceased will sell real estate in Mt. Pleasant township, on Saturday September 1st. Same day in Roaringcreek township James Keiffer, committee of Daniel Gearheart, will sell real estate.

See advertisements in other columns.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, in an address before the State Press Association at Albany recently, said: "And this leads me to say that every community that can sustain a newspaper should do so. It dissipates local isolation; assures increasing business with accession to population; makes a town and its people better known to the world; inaugurates the spirit of improvement; promotes social refinement, produces moral as well as material growth. A newspaper is the silent schoolmaster in the family; but it should not be made to do the duty by "boarding around;" every man able to subscribe for the local weekly paper should take it and pay for it. There by he will make a better citizen; his home will be happier; his children brighter and smarter, and they will be brought into contact in some degree with all parts of the world wherever thought exists, and with the development and progress of humanity wherever it may be advanced to fulfill its noblest mission."

PLEASE READ THIS CAREFULLY.

Reader, we presume you know money is rather scarce in this section of country, and as a consequence, we, with everybody else, have felt the effects of the stringency. In fact we believe we feel the effects more than most others do. The reason of this is that our dealings are with thousands of individuals and as our claim against each are for the most part, only small amounts there are very many among the number who seem to think that it makes no difference whether they pay now the trifle they owe us, or defer payment six months or a year longer, and when several hundred hold the same opinion it is readily to be seen that these trifles amount in the whole to quite a large sum. Our expenses have been heavy during the present year on account of new material which we have been obliged to add to our stock, our office expenses, comprising labor, paper, ink, &c., must all be paid in cash, and hence, when hundreds of our subscribers are in arrears, (when all subscriptions should be paid in advance,) and as one advertisement is inserted after another, and one job of work is taken out of the office after another, with the mild request, "Please just charge this and I will fix it in a week or two," and those weeks are allowed to run into many months, it is no wonder when we say that we feel the stringency of the times more than many others do. It is not often that we bring this unpleasant matter before our readers, but at times we feel that we are neglected too long, and are obliged to ask for our just dues. We hope, therefore, reader, that if you are one of the number who are indebted to us, whether for subscription, advertising or job work, you will consider our situation and heed our request to come and square up your accounts.—*Jersey Shore Herald.*

The above describes our situation exactly, and we hope every one who is in debt to us will take it as though we had written it ourselves.

Thomas H. Greevy was yesterday elected recorder of Altoona. There were two things which materially aided him. Altoona is Democratic through and through, and so is Greevy. Altoona is fond of strikes, and so is Greevy. He is not very learned as a lawyer, yet he is shrewd, and Altoona may be congratulated on having a recorder who fairly represents the views of a majority of her citizens.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP,
Having obtained the agency of this
CELEBRATED SOAP
for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*
so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE.
July 20, '77–8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:

No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2. 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

Business Notices

All kinds of Furniture at lowest prices at Cadman's.

Lutz & Sloan keep a full line of Black Silks at very low prices.

BEST CROQUET Sets ever brought to this village at half the usual prices at the BLOOMSBURG 99 cent Store and those Tin Pail Sets are going like "hot cakes."

J. Schuyler & Son, in order to reduce their heavy stock of Hardware offer great bargains.

Great bargains in Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

In order to keep trade moving I. W. Hartman is offering Dry Goods very low. Dress Goods at remarkably low prices. Also remnants of all kinds of Goods with short lengths of Dress Goods very cheap.

Don't forget the BLOOMSBURG 99 cent STORE closes this week.

Fresh supply of Melons and peaches just received at the Empire Grocery.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Ruches, Ties, Collars, Ribbons, Corsets and a great variety of Notions at the lowest prices at Clark & Wolf's.

New Black Cashmeres at Lutz & Sloan's very cheap.

All kinds of Gent's Underwear, Hats, Caps, &c., at A. J. Evans' Clothing Store.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

Clark & Wolf are selling off their Summer Dress Goods at very low prices.

Don't forget that the place to buy groceries cheap is at the Empire Grocery, corner of Main and East streets.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

New Waterproofs at Lutz & Sloan's.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Important to Farmers! You can buy School Books, &c., at I. W. Hartman's for produce.

A. J. Evans' new Clothing Store, corner of Main and Iron streets, is the place to buy Good Clothing at the very lowest rates. Call and see his stock.

Attention all! New Stock just in at the BLOOMSBURG 99 cent STORE.

All kinds of Fruit Cans at Rollins & Holmes' Store. Quarts at 85 cents a dozen.

Clark & Wolf buy butter and eggs and sell you goods at cash prices.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.
June 22, '77–tf

Lutz & Sloan will sell Appleton "A" muslin yet a few days at 7½ cents by the bolt.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr. 27tf

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Still a small lot of Parasols left to sell at less than cost at Clark & Wolf's.

UN X LD
The Boys' Suits,
The Childrens' Suits,
Now selling very cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

All kinds of goods sold at Marr's cheap for cash.

Do not think you have eaten the best bread in town until you have tried J. F. Caldwell's. It is the whitest and lightest, the neatest and sweetest and cannot be surpassed. Try it and see.

UN X LD
The Summer suits at D. Lowenberg's.

UN X LD
In Make, Fit, and Price, the dress Shirt sold at D. Lowenberg's.

Black and Fish oils at Marr's.

Machine needles and oil at Marr's.

UN X LD
The Hats, Caps, &c.
The Gauze Underwear,
The Summer Drawers,
Half hose, Linen Collars, Cuffs, and fine neck wear, at Lowenberg's

For anything you want call at the Bloomsburg 99ct. Store. You may get it there at half what it would cost at other places.

E. Butterick and Co's Dress patterns at Marr's.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77–eow

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*
July 1m.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77–1y jl

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. April 6, '7 7–1y j

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
July 20, '77–4w. Auditor.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.

ELIZABETH ISLER,
July 27, '77–6w Executrix.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO STARCH

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World. Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
Aug. 3, '77–3m h o & co

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Abraham Miller will expose to public sale at the

"WILLIAMS HOTEL"

in the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, on the

15th day of August 1877,

at two o'clock p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land with the appurtenances, situate in said Borough of Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: All that piece or parcel of land situate on Oak street, bounded on the ea by lot of Arthur Oliver, north by an alley, west by land of M. W. Jackson and on the south by Oak street, containing one inlot.

Also, one other piece of land situate on Second street in said borough, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of lot number one hundred and one, thence by the same one hundred and eighty-one and a half feet to Third street, thence by the same forty-nine and a half feet to lot of Alexander Thompson, thence by the same one hundred and eighty-one and a half feet to Second street aforesaid, thence forty-nine and a half feet to the place of beginning, being lot number "ninety-four," in plan of said town, on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

Also, one other piece or parcel of land situate in said Borough, beginning at a corner of lot number twenty-one on the south side of Front street, thence by Front street forty-nine and a half feet to lot number twenty-five, thence by lot number twenty-five one hundred and sixty feet, thence by a line parallel with Front street forty-nine and a half feet to lot number twenty-one, thence by lot number twenty-one one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, being lot number twenty-two (Water lot) as marked and numbered in plan of said town, on which is erected a two-story

DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE.

One other piece or parcel of land in said Borough on Front street between Market and Mulberry street beginning on Front street at line of said Miller thence along Front street ten feet to line of H. M. Hockman, thence along said Hockman's line eighty feet, thence to line of said Miller ten feet, thence along line of said Miller eighty feet to Front street. Also all that lot of ground situate on Front street being contiguous in-lots marked and numbered in the plan of the said town numbers "Fifteen and Sixteen," lot No. 15 beginning at the corner of lot number Five on Front street thence along the same forty-nine and a half feet to corner of lot No. 16, thence along the same one hundred and eighty-one and a half feet to the corner on Second street, thence by the same forty-nine and a half feet to the corner of lot No. 5, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and a half feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 16 beginning at the corner of lot No. 15 aforesaid on Front street, thence along the same forty-nine and a half feet to corner of lot number seventeen, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and a half feet to Second street, thence along Second street forty-nine and a half feet to the corner of lot No. 15, aforesaid, thence along the same one hundred eighty-one and a half feet to the place of beginning, together containing sixty-six perches of ground on which are erected a

Brick Dwelling House, Brick Store,
Brick Drug Store, Frame
Ware House,

Frame stable and other out-buildings; and also all that piece or parcel of land on Front street aforesaid on south-west side of lot of H. M. Hockman, thence along Front street twenty-two feet to line of lot of A. B. Wilson's heirs, thence by the same sixty feet, thence to lot of H. M. Hockman on a line parallel with Front street twenty-two feet, thence by the same sixty-six feet to the place of beginning on which is erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE

and out-buildings (the last piece of land herein described is incumbered with a mortgage in favor of E. W. M. Low in the sum of one thousand dollars.)

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE AS FOLLOWS: Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. The last described piece to be sold subject to the mortgage of E. W. M. Low and the interest due on the same.

J. W. EVANS,
M. E. JACKSON & SON, Assignee.
Attorneys.
Berwick, Pa., July 13th, 1877.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House at two o'clock p. m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1877,

All that lot and piece of land situated in Briarcreek township, bounded on the north by lands of Rebecca Evans and James and Jacob Bowers, on the east by lands of Joseph Lennons, on the south by lands of James and George Bowers, and on the west by lands of the widow of John Mastetter, containing twenty-one acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barn, &c., and saw mill, together with all the rights and privileges thereto pertaining and held by the defendant.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Evans.

ALSO,

All those certain lots of land situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, to wit:

A double lot bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Thomas Geraghty, north and east by alleys, whereon are erected a two-story frame house and stable, meat house and other out-buildings, said lots being 50 feet front and 140 in depth.

ALSO,

One other lot on Centre street, bounded on the east by Main street, south by Centre street, west by Louis Kantner and north by an alley containing — front and —— feet in depth, wheron are erected two double dwelling houses and out

Miscellaneous.

Continued from 1st page.

"Tut, tut," he interrupted, closing her mouth with his hand, which she kissed humbly, devotedly. "Don't you think I guessed all when I found the key in the lock of the escritoire? the nervous prostration in which I found you, I easily traced to the true source? Don't I know all about bluebeard's chamber, etc? I am sorry the knowledge should have come to you in the manner it did," he continued more gravely; "but now I must positively forbid you not to speak any more, or I shall leave the room, and not come in again for, oh! ever so long. And you wouldn't like that, eh?

"Only one word more, Bertie, and I will be as good as a mouse. Will it be difficult for you to refund that money? You know I have some jewels and——"

"Mercy on us! Was there ever such a chatterbox! Be easy, dear love," he whispered fondly; "I am in a position to meet the loss, and now *will* you be quiet? I see I shall have to leave the room."

Half laughing, half crying, Margaret tried her hardest to follow his injunctions. But the wistful, appealing glance of her eyes that followed him everywhere left him no other choice than to allow her to put just one more question that he saw left her no peace.

"Well," he interrogated, shaking his head at her as if he gave her up as incorrigible.

"Dear *dear* Bertie! say you forgive me. I will never, *never* doubt your word again. This has been our first quarrel, but I call on heaven to witness, it shall be our last. Oh, say you forgive me—say you forgive me!"

He stooped down and whispered something in her ear, with which she was apparently quite satisfied; for, with a radiant smile and his dear hand fast locked in hers, she presently fell asleep. The doctor's prediction proved true. In another week Margaret was able to be about again, though it was some time before she quite recovered the use of her hands. Bertie soon settled up the troublesome business affair, and was home again of an evening as punctually as the most tyrannical of wives could have desired; not that Margaret ever fell back into the old error: She had suffered too severely for it, and though, through the continued course of a long conjugal life sorely tried, never forgot the vow she had taken. It was a long time after her recovery that Bertie gradually broke the news that, on the very night of her accident, her scapegrace brother had been killed in a railway accident on the Central Pacific Road though without a vestige of his ill-gotten wealth being found upon him.

Following a Trail.

One of the most remarkable features of uncivilized life is the power savages show of tracking men and beasts over immense distances. Many travelers have spoken of this as something almost miraculous, yet it is only the result of careful observation of certain well-known signs; and we have here before us a collection of very common-sense hints on the subject. In countries like ours every trace or foot-print or wheel-track on roads and paths is soon obliterated or hopelessly confused; but it is, otherwise in the wilderness where neither man nor beast can conceal his track. In Kaffirland, when cattle are stolen, if their footprints are traced to a village, the headman is held responsible for them, unless he can show the same track going out. A wagon track in a new country is practically indelible. "More especially says our author, "this is the case if a fire sweeps over the place immediately after, or if a wagon passes during or after a prairie fire. We have known a fellow traveller recognize in this manner the tracks his wagon had made seven years before, the lines of charred stumps crushed short down remaining to indicate the passage of the wheels, though all other impressions had been obliterated by the rank annual growth of grass twelve feet high." Sometimes the original soil being disturbed new vegetation will spring up along the wagon track, and thus mark out the road for miles. Even on a hard rock a man's bare foot will leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eye will see it; and even if there is no track a stone will be disturbed here and there, the side of the pebble which has lain long next the ground being turned up.—*Chamber's Journal.*

The Grave of Gray, the Poet.

The ride of five miles from Windsor to Stoke Pogis is lovely, through shaded English lanes and sweet smelling hedgerows and rural gardens. We did not go to the village for that was not our objective point; it was at the entrance to the church-yard we stopped—the church-yard that contains the mortal remains of Thomas Gray, the one which inspired his immortal "elegy" written in sight of it, if not in it. Beside the slab which marks the last resting place of the poet is one which covers the remains of his mother, and it is somewhat singular that while the latter is overrun with ivy, that of the poet is quite bare; perhaps vandals have taken it away. It is a spot where a poet, one would think, might rest—so sweet, so quiet, so peaceful; the religious little church like a stone sentinel, keeping guard and holding it in perfect security. How full of heart memories this wonderful England is! Whichever way you turn you seem to be met by the ghosts of buried friends, to whom you stretch out your arms and plead for that closer companionship—that dearer relation ship which crossing the sea, it seemed should have yielded you.—*Jennie June.*

Of all the strikers the negroes were the most grasping. They went up and down the levee at St. Louis and refused to permit any vessels to leave until the captains increased their wages sixty to a hundred per cent. What an outburst of sympathy for the downtrodden race there would be from the organs if this had happened in Vicksburg.—*Times.*

In attempting to carve a fowl one day a gentleman found considerable difficulty in separating its joints, and exclaimed against the man who had sold him an old hen for a young chicken. "My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "don't talk so much about the aged and respectable Mr. B.: he planted the first hill of corn that was planted in our town." "I know that," said the husband, "and I believe this hen scratched it up."

SOAKING OF REPENTANCE.—The only equivalent in the Japanese language for the English word baptism or immersion is soaking. A ludicrous illustration of its application is the following from the Baptist translation of the Bible into the Japanese, which that good orthodox, the Aliance, says greatly astonished the Japs: "In those days came John, the soaker, preaching the soaking of repentance. Repent and be soaked, every one of you."

Fanny Davenport, the actress, has been visiting Blackwell's Island, to study misery. If Fanny wants to contemplate misery in its highest and broadest sense, she should watch a man pinning a fourteen-inch collar on a fifteen-inch shirt-band.

Agricultural.

Salt for Stock.

I am glad to see the subject of salt agitated again. My experience in the milk business is decidedly in favor of a free use of salt for cows giving milk, both summer and winter. One winter I fed from a mow of hay that had been salted when it was put in the barn, and did not think it necessary to feed salt in addition. After that was gone, I fed hay that was not salted. The milk decreased in quantity day after day, and for two weeks I wondered what was the matter, when suddenly I remembered that the cows were having no salt. I commenced feeding salt regularly, and in a few days they were up to their usual quantity of milk. I now keep salt where they have access to it every day.

Much of the milk of this neighborhood is sold to a condensing factory. The company is very particular about the quality of the milk they receive. One farmer that I know, after having a great deal of fault found with his milk, finally received notice from the company that unless he sent better milk than he had been sending for a few weeks, they would not receive it. Not knowing what the difficulty was, nor how to remove it, he consulted a neighbor, who told him to give his cows plenty of salt. They had none for a month. He did so, and there was no more fault found with the milk. The company in examining the milk, depend mainly on the lactometer, testing the specific gravity, and the glass tubes show the percentage of cream.

Some years ago, while on a hunting excursion in the Adirondack woods, I was told by my guide that the hunters there sometimes prepare what they call a "salt lick." They throw a quantity of salt on the ground at some convenient place in the woods, and during the summer the deer of the neighborhood get in the habit of going there frequently to lick the salt. When hunting time comes in the fall, the hunter conceals himself at a convenient point, and shoots the deer as they come after salt. And my guide insisted that the deer found near a "salt lick" are always fatter than those killed some miles distant. If he was right, it would seem to show that wild as well as domestic animals thrive better with salt.—*C. E. Benton, in Country Gentleman.*

Fractured Bone in a Horse.

A horse going six miles an hour went into a bad place in the road, on getting through which he walked fifty rods, and then beginning to trot, stopped suddenly and held out one fore foot, on which he rested since. In forty hours it swelled up from the hoof almost to the fetlock. It was lanced, and about a teaspoonful of blood came from the orifice.

This is not uncommon occurrence in a horse that makes a faulty step into an unexpected hole

Oftentimes the fracture is at first but partial, and the bones are held together by the strong investing ligaments, so that no displacement, no distortion nor grating are to be detected. If the fracture does not extend to the pastern joint there will be a good prospect for recovery, and all that is wanted will be to keep the part wrapped in cold wet bandage until the marked tenderness or pressure has subsided, and then apply a smart blister round the front and sides of the pastern. The blister will operate better than splints in keeping the part still and it may be repeated if necessary when the effects of the first pass off. Use two drams of cantharides well mixed in one ounce lard. Recovery is often retarded in such cases by giving gentle exercise when the horse is not very lame, whereas the union of the bones cannot be expected so long as motion is kept up. In a case so bad as the present it would be well to place slings under the patient, so that he may not be able to lie down, but may rest in the slings if he chooses. If the line of tenderness on the front of the pastern evidently leads into the feltlock joint above or the pastern joint below, it may be considered beyond remedy, as recovery will only take place with a stiff joint from bony deposit, or at least the movements of the joint will be so much impaired that the subject will be practically useless. A mare or stallion may be preserved for breeding purposes under such circumstances, but a gelding had better be destroyed.

Principles Governing the Production of Milk.

From an article on this subject in the *Scientific American*, was condensed the following items: "I understand very well, as probably every man does who handles milk, that there is a wide difference in the composition of pure milk, especially in the matter of the percentage of butter. All milk is richer in September than in June, and it varies in this respect in different seasons in the same herd or cow. The cow that is fleshy gives milk richer in butter than the cow that is thin and poor. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age. A cow that is gaining flesh day by day gives a richer milk than a cow that is losing it gradually. Experience has taught me that a cow's milk very deficient in butter often fattens a finer calf than that of a first-class butter cow. A man cannot procure milk profitably for any purpose without feeding his cows liberally with good, sound, healthy nutritious food. It requires a certain amount of food to supply the demands of nature. All above that amount which she will take and assimilate will be converted into milk and flesh. The herd should be kept warm in winter and fed and watered with regularity. This diet should be varied as much as convenience will allow."

Kerosene for Squash Bugs.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says in relation to using kerosene oil to exterminate squash bugs: "Two years ago I had a fine lot of Hubbard squash vines in my garden, and was anticipating a handsome yield, when suddenly, I observed here and there patches in which the leaves began to turn yellow and then brown, and on examination I found them covered with this most annoying pest. I immediately began trying plaster, then ashes, then gas lime, but to no purpose. They were too numerous and the vines too luxuriant to attempt their destruction by hand. I was about giving up the battle when it occurred to me that I would try what virtue there was in kerosene. I took a pan of ashes (holding perhaps six quarts,) and seized the lamp-filler, I poured on enough of that fluid to moisten the ashes and fill them with a strong perfume, but not to convert into a paste. I threw several handfuls into each spot where the enemy was it work. Of course I watched the result curiously and anxiously. After a day or two I observed that there was no increase of the leprous blotches in the squash bed. I made a careful inspection, and found that the miscreants had retreated. After that I kept up the treatment whenever I saw indications of a new attack. But I had no occasion for severe exercise on this account."

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists. aug.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have thereby seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.
SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME., Oct., 11, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir.—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above,
MRS. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE
Good for the Children,

BOSTON HOME, 14 Tyler street,
BOSTON, April, 1876.
H. R. STEPHENS,
Dear Sir.—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE
REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit street.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

VEGETINE
Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
Recommend it Heartily,

SOUTH BOSTON,
MR. STEVENS,
Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.
Yours Respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
August 30

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "There," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable: for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building.

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23. 1877.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary. Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requiresa higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.
Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1307, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 27, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his large and elegant stock
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED, FIGURED AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, SOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY LUNGES, DEC'D.
The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of the Administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Freeze & Eyerly in Bloomsburg on the 11th day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
WM. L. EYERLY,
July 13, 1877-4w Auditor.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
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Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,
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Russell's Old Stand,
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Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-2m

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
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aug 2, '77-4m GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher.

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First-class work always on hand.
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is declared the "STANDARD TURBINE," by over 650 persons who use it. PRICES REDUCED. New pamphlet, free. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.
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H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received from its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
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July 20, '77-4w d

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WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
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FOR AN ACRE!
Of the Best land in AMERICA, near the GREAT UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A FARM FOR $200.
IN EASY PAYMENTS WITH LOW RATES OF INTEREST.
SECURE IT NOW!!!
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FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.
For information or catalogue apply to
July 27, '77-1y THE PRINCIPAL, Orangeville, Pa.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,50 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m.
	" Canandaigua	3.35 p. m
	" Rochester	5.15 "
	" Niagara	9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.18 a. m.,	arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.	
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m	
SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m	
	" Baltimore 8.40 "	
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m	
	" Washington 10.30 "	
	" Baltimore 6.30 "	
	" Washington 8.30 "	
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m,	
	arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m	
	" Washington 6.13 "	
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.	
	" Baltimore 8.40 "	
	" Washington 10.35 "	

All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m
8 05	3 58	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 10	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 43	2 25	6 30
7 58	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 51
7 33	3 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 12	3 17	9 04	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June	10 32	3 22	7 35
7 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 48	8 05
6 40	2 49	8 36	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 30	8 19	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 19	8 08	Berwick	11 30	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	9 50
5 52	2 10	7 59	Willow Grove	11 39	4 41	9 55
5 48	2 06	7 54	Lime Ridge	11 43	4 46	7 20
5 40	1 58	7 46	Espy	11 51	4 55	7 08
5 34	1 53	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	5 01	7 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	Rupert	12 2	5 08	7 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	7 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	Clark's Switch	12 10	5 20	8 56
5 03	1 25	7 11	Danville	12 25	5 38	8 35
4 55	1 19	7 04	Chulas y	12 32	5 47	8 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	Cameron	12 36	5 52	8 47
4 35	1 00	6